



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT APPLICATION OF:

Joseph Morris

Atty. Dkt. No.: 2655-0008

Appln. No.: 09/682,927

Art Unit: 2643

Filing Date: November 1, 2001

Confirmation No. 3502

Title: **SECONDARY SUBSCRIBER LINE
OVERRIDE SYSTEM AND METHOD**

Examiner: RAMAKRISHNAIAH, M.

Date: November 30, 2005

TRANSMITTAL

Hon. Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Attached please find the following documents, submitted for filing in connection with the above-identified application:

- Appeal Brief with Claims Appendix, Evidence Appendix, Related Proceedings Appendix and Appendix A.
- Check no. 1650 in the amount of \$250.00 for filing Appeal Brief (small entity statement filed previously).

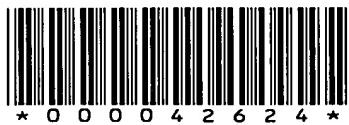
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Our Order No. (Client-Matter No.): 2655-0008

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Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT Application of: Confirmation No.: 3502
Joseph Morris Attorney Docket: 2655-0008
Appl. S.N.: 09/682,927 Group Art Unit: 2643
Filing Date: November 1, 2001 Examiner: RAMAKRISHNAIAH, M.
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APPEAL BRIEF

Hon. Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an appeal from the decision of the Examiner dated July 12, 2005, which finally rejected Claims 1-12 in the above-identified patent application.

I. REAL PARTY-IN-INTEREST

Net2Phone, Inc.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no prior and/or pending appeals of the Appellant that could directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-12 are rejected, and claims 13-16 were canceled. Claims 1-12 are being appealed.

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IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

All amendments in this application have been entered.

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V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention provides “a monitoring system for calls made on a secondary telephone line service to determine if the calls are compatible with the services available on the secondary telephone line.” Paragraph [0004]. Examples of secondary telephone line services are “Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and Voice over IP (VoIP).” Paragraph [0002]. “As secondary telephone line services become more prevalent, users are going to utilize those services as if they were POTS services.” Paragraph [0008]. The present invention further includes a primary telephone line service (i.e., the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS)) that can be used for outgoing calls as well. “When a user takes the phone off-hook, the call processor 120 monitors the DTMF tones generated by the phone handset and determines if the number dialed corresponds to a telephone entry that should be directed to the POTS network or the secondary line network.” Paragraph [0009].

However, since those secondary telephone line services are not actually connected to the normal telephone network (i.e., the POTS network), some services (e.g., 800 services) may not be available to those secondary telephone line services. One possible way to address this lack of service is to utilize the primary telephone line interface for those calls that cannot be handled by the secondary telephone line interface. However, such a solution would decrease the number of calls going across the secondary interface.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention enables the “call processor 120 … [to] provide local called number translation. For example, the remote call handler may not be able to

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provide 800 services.” Paragraph [0017]. In such a situation, the specification teaches that conversion of the dialed number can increase the utilization of the secondary line. The specification states “For example, the database entry for that number indicates that the number can be translated to a non-800 number (e.g., 973-555-1212) that can be connected via the secondary interface 140. In this way, the database can override the normal use of the POTS interface 130 and increase the use of the secondary interface 140.”

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VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The two issues on appeal are (1) whether claims 1-12 fail to comply with the enablement requirement under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph and (2) whether claims 1-12 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in light of U.S. Patent No. 6,141,341 (hereinafter “the ‘341 patent”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,614,780 (hereinafter “the ‘780 patent”) and U.S. Patent No. 5,754,640 (hereinafter “the ‘640 patent”).

VII. ARGUMENTS

A. Issue 1 – Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, First Paragraph

1. Summary of the Issue as Presented by the Office Action

In section 3, the Office Action asserts that claims 1-12 “contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most clearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.” More particularly, the Office Action states that “the subject matter of a second telephone number accessible via the first and second telephone interfaces such that the call processor directs the outgoing call to the second telephone line interfaces using the second number when the first number is determined to match the stored telephone number is not described in the specification.” The Office Action further states that “the specification fails to describe the second number accessible via the first and second telephone line interfaces.”

In section 7, in the section entitled “Response to Arguments,” the Office Action states:

According to ... the specification, the paragraph merely teaches the number can be translated to a non-800 number that can be connected via the second interface 140, thereby the database can override the normal use of the POTS interface and increase the use of the second interface.

2. Response to Enablement Rejection¹

The position taken by the Office Action is insufficient to prove a lack of enablement as it does not even allege why one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to make and/or use the claimed invention without undue experimentation. First, the Office Action has alleged that a combination of the three applied references would have been enough to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention since those references are being applied as part of an obviousness rejection. Thus, the Office Action is admitting that the claimed invention was enabled by, at the latest, the effective date of the latest of the applied references.

Second, looking at the specifics of what the Office Action alleges is not enabled – i.e., that the second number is accessible via the first and second telephone line interfaces – it can be seen that the claimed subject matter in dispute is enabled as it is really just a simple matter of telecommunications routing. As described in the specification, in paragraph [0004], there are two communications interfaces: (1) a first interface to the plain old telephone service (POTS) interface and (2) a second interface such as a voice-over-IP interface over media such as

¹ As an administrative matter, it appears that the Office Action is citing to the published application and its paragraph numbering rather than the specification as filed. In section 7, in the section entitled “Response to Arguments,” the Office Action states:

[I]t is noted that paragraph [0017] in the specification merely defines the data base may include an [sic] that indicates calls to France should be placed to the POTS interface 130 at certain hours, and the translation entry for the number is shown in paragraph [0019] in the specification.

The specification of this application was filed electronically as part of a PTO pilot program, and counsel for applicant has verified, using the PTO Image File Wrapper system that the paragraph numbering used in the previous response corresponds to the application as filed. However, to ensure that references to paragraphs are understood correctly, Exhibit A is a copy of the specification as filed, and as obtained from the PTO Image File Wrapper system. All references to the paragraphs of the specification will be made with reference to the Exhibit A as attached hereto.

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telephone or cable. Furthermore, as described in paragraph [0009], a call processor can monitor the DTMF tones generated by a phone handset and determine if the call “should be directed to the POTS network or the secondary line network.” As described in paragraph [0017], one situation under which a call processor may have to determine how to route a call is when there are certain services (e.g., 800 services) that cannot be reached using a second interface (“the remote call handler may not be able to provide 800 services”), but as one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, 800 services can be reached using the POTS interface.

As also described in paragraph [0017], translation services can be used to convert or translate a conventional 800 number to another number, and an example of a translated, conventional non-800 number (973-555-1212) is provided. The Office Action acknowledges that the specification states that “the number can be translated to a non-800 number that can be connected to the [sic] via the second interface.” This appears to be an admission that the second number (i.e., 973-555-1212) in the example is accessible by at least the second network. However, the Office Action states that “the specification fails to clearly teach the translated number can be accessed by both the first and second interface[s].” Thus, it appears that the issue is whether the second number is also reachable by the first network.

Paragraph [0017] provides an example of the translation process and even provides an exemplary translated telephone number 973-555-1212 that results from conversion of a conventional US-style 800-number that is not accessible by the second network. As would be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the translated number 973-555-1212 is in a

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conventional form that is also reachable by the first telephone network (i.e., the POTS network).

Thus, the fact that the second number is also reachable by the first network is enabled.

Furthermore, even if the specification had not included an exemplary second telephone number that was reachable by the first network, the Office Action has not pointed to anything about such a telephone number that would cause one of ordinary skill in the art undue experimentation in creating a number that is accessible by both the first and second networks which can act as the translated number.

Accordingly, claims 1-12 are supported by an enabling disclosure, and that ground for rejection should be reversed.

3. Response If the Office Action Intended an Adequate Written Description Rejection

If the Office Action had intended to reject claims 1-12 under an adequate written description rejection rather than an enablement rejection, it is respectfully noted that the same sections cited above with respect to the enablement rejection also support the claims for adequate written description purposes. As discussed above, paragraph [0017] explicitly recites that the second number is accessible by the second network, and the translated second number is also in a form that is accessible by the first network. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would know that applicant was in possession of the claimed invention at the time the application was filed.

B. Issue 2 – Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. 103

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Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious in light of the combination of the ‘341 patent, the ‘780 patent and the ‘640 patent. However, as admitted in the Office Action, the ‘341 patent does “not specifically teach[] the calling processor comprising a telephone number converter for converting the buffered series of digits from a first number, accessible by the first telephone line interface but not accessible by .. the second telephone line interface, to a second number accessible via [the] second telephone line interface when the firs[t] number is determined to match the stored number such that the call processor directs the outgoing call to the second telephone line interface using the second number.”

The Office Action attempts to remedy the admitted deficiency by citing the ‘780 patent and the ‘640 patent and alleging that the motivation is “enabling minimal charge to the call.” However, it is not clear if the Office Action is alleging that the cost to the customer or the cost to the provider is to be reduced. Moreover, it is not clear that one of ordinary skill in the art would have even recognized that this was a problem to solve in the claimed environment without the teachings of the present specification.

As can be seen by the ‘341 patent, the two interfaces of the ‘341 patent are inside a home premises. Additionally, as specified in the abstract of the ‘341 patent, “At least a first signal generated by the telephone (26) is buffered while the system attempts to detect a predetermined signal that signifies a VoIP-based call. Upon detection of the predetermined signal, the system intercepts subsequent signals in the sequence, absent the at least first signal that was buffered, and places the VoIP-based call via an internet (12). Otherwise, the system places the PSTN-based

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call via a PSTN (16)." Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art following the teachings of the '341 patent would have been motivated to route calls without the predetermined signal (such as 800 calls) across the POTS network, unaltered or untranslated, since the 800 network could be reached without cost to the caller by using the POTS network and since the number did not include the predetermined signal.

In addition, the '341 patent addressed dialing and did not seek to perform number translation at all. Instead, as discussed above, the '341 patent looked for a predetermined signal such as the pound ("#") key to (1) determine that the call was a VoIP call and (2) to separate the various parts of the address 192.93.18.83 by dialing 192#93#18#83. Moreover, the '341 patent provided an alternate dialing technique using menuing (see col. 9, lines 51-54), but did not perform number translation.

Moreover, while the '780 patent is directed to reducing cost to provide caller billed services (700 and 900 services) as well as toll-free services (800 and 888 services) (see col. 4, lines 56-61), the Office Action has not identified why one of ordinary skill in the art would have looked to an in-home system such as the '341 patent when the '780 patent is directed the modification within the POTS switching network itself (e.g., in a class 5 switch). Thus, even if the '341 patent and the '780 patent were to be combined, the call would still go out over the POTS network and not need number translation to direct the call out over the second telephone line interface. Only after the call was already routed on or through the first interface would the system of the '780 patent receive the call to perform a call connection. Thus, the combination

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would not meet the limitation of “the call processor direct[ing] the outgoing call to the second telephone line interface using the second number.”

Furthermore, the Office Action admits that even if the ‘341 and ‘780 patents were combined, the combination would still fail to teach that the translated number, i.e., “the second number [is] accessible by the first and second telephone line interfaces.” The Office Action relies on the ‘640 patent to remedy the deficiency of the ‘341 and ‘780 patents. However, the Office Action admits that the ‘640 patent teaches “routing a destination telephone number, i.e., a first number, accessible by a standard switching network, or a selective telephone network depending on the destination number being matched.” That is, in the ‘640 patent, it is not the second number which has been converted that is accessible by the first and second networks, it is a first number that has not been converted that is accessible by both, as admitted by the Office Action. Thus, even the combination of the ‘341, ‘780 and ‘640 patents does not teach that the second number (i.e., the converted number) is accessible by both the first and second networks.

Even if the combination of the patents would have anticipated each element of the claims, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the ‘640 patent with either the ‘341 patent or the ‘780 patent. The ‘640 patent is directed to store-and-forward facsimile transmission in an office environment that uses an autodialer. The ‘341 patent is directed to an in-home system for voice using explicit and separate numbering for the two networks. Thus, there is no tenable reason for “qualifying telephone numbers for a telephone network according to whether the telephone services the particular area with the dialed telephone

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number" with respect to the '341 patent. The features of the "telephone numbers" are known *a priori* by whether or not they include the "predetermined signal," so there is no reason to "qualify" them.

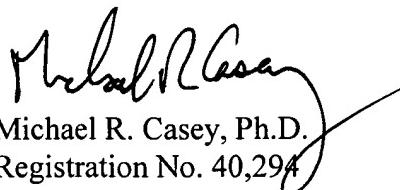
Moreover, using the autodialer of the '640 patent means that routing is not done inside the circuit switched network as in the '780 patent. Thus, there is no reason to combine the '640 and '780 patents either. Accordingly, the combination of references fails to teach all of the elements of the claims and there is no motivation for the proposed combination of references.

C. Conclusion

It is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections be REVERSED.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX: APPEALED CLAIMS 1-12

1. A system for routing a call between first and second telephone line interfaces

depending on an entered number, the system comprising:

a telephone digit detector for detecting and buffering a series of digits received from a telephone line connector;

a call processor for determining if the buffered series of digits matches a stored telephone number; and

a telephone line switch for directing an outgoing call to one of the first telephone line interface and the second telephone line interface based on an output of the call processor, wherein the call processor further comprises a telephone number converter for converting a first number, accessible by the first telephone line interface but not accessible via the second telephone line interface, to a second number, accessible via the first and second telephone line interfaces when the first number is determined to match the stored telephone number, such that the call processor directs the outgoing call to the second telephone line interface using the second number when the first number is determined to match the stored telephone number.

2. The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stored telephone number comprises a toll-free number.

3. The system as claimed in claim 2, wherein the toll-free number comprises an 800 number.

4. The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an

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information number.

5. The system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the information number comprises an 800 number.

6. The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second telephone line interface comprises a Voice-over-IP interface.

7. A method for routing a call between first and second telephone line interfaces depending on an entered number, the method comprising:

detecting and buffering a series of digits received from a telephone line connector;

determining if the buffered series of digits matches a stored telephone number;

and

directing an outgoing call to one of the first telephone line interface and the second telephone line interface based on an output of the determining step, wherein the step of determining further comprises converting a first number, accessible by the first telephone line interface but not accessible via the second telephone line interface, to a second number, accessible via the first and second telephone line interfaces when the first number is determined to match the stored telephone number, such that the call processor directs the outgoing call to the second telephone line interface using the second number when the first number is determined to match the stored telephone number.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the stored telephone number comprises a toll-free number.

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9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the toll-free number comprises an 800 number.
10. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an information number.
11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the information number comprises an 800 number.
12. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second telephone line interface comprises a Voice-over-IP interface.

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EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None known.

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APPENDIX A

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SPECIFICATION

Electronic Version 1.2.8

Stylesheet Version 1.0

SECONDARY SUBSCRIBER LINE OVERRIDE SYSTEM AND METHOD

Background of Invention

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention is directed to a method and system of utilizing a secondary telephone line service, and in one embodiment encompasses analyzing a dialing sequence to convert from utilizing the secondary telephone line service to utilizing a primary telephone line service without the use of a manual override.

Discussion of the Background

[0002] Most customers are used to utilizing the plain old telephone service (POTS). However, a number of new communications services are becoming available that increase the number of telephone line services available at residential and commercial premises. Two such services are Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and Voice over IP (VoIP). Typically those services are unable to provide certain enhanced features (such as emergency dialing (911 services) and informational services (411)) because they are not connected to the POTS network that has traditionally been used to receive such calls. Known ISDN systems, therefore, include a manual switch that overrides the use of the ISDN system in favor of the POTS system (for emergency dialing or dialing in the case of a loss of power). However, such manual switches require physical access to the switch in order to perform the override function.

[0003] Emergency services are often time critical; accordingly, known systems include the ability to monitor phone calls to determine if a series of dialed digits represent an emergency call that requires extra processing. In one such system, when an

emergency call is detected, the system flashes a porch light to better identify the house to the arriving emergency crew.

Summary of Invention

[0004] It is an object of the present invention to provide a monitoring system for calls made on a secondary telephone line service to determine if the calls are compatible with the services available on the secondary telephone line. In one such embodiment, the present invention monitors the digits dialed to determine if the outgoing call would more appropriately be directed to the POTS network. If so, the system of the present invention automatically switches from the secondary telephone line service to the POTS network without user intervention. If not, the secondary interface (e.g., a VoIP connection over telephone line or cable) is used.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0005] A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0006] Figure 1 is a block diagram of a secondary telephone line service box according to the present invention; and

[0007] Figure 2 is flow of a dialed digit processor that determines the destination telephone line of the call.

Detailed Description

[0008] As secondary telephone line services become more prevalent, users are going to utilize those services as if they were POTS services. That means that cordless telephones will be connected to such services and users will expect to be able walk around with the cordless phone without thinking about the fact that the cordless phone base station is connected to a non-POTS connection. According, in the case of an emergency (e.g., the cordless phone user falls and is injured), the user is unlikely to think about pressing a manual override button to switch from a secondary line to the primary line. In fact, if a user has the cordless phone handset, that user is likely to

be very far from the base station where such an override button might exist. Similarly, non-residents of the house or guests of the company would likely be unaware of the existence of the manual override and would be unable to utilize the phone for emergency services. There is, therefore, a need for an automatic switching system converts from utilizing a secondary telephone line service to the POTS network without the need for user intervention.

- [0009] Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a secondary telephone line service box 100 according to the present invention. A telephone line from a wall mounted telephone or a cordless telephone base station is connected to the telephone line connector 110. When a user takes the phone off-hook, the call processor 120 monitors the DTMF tones generated by the phone handset and determines if the number dialed corresponds to a telephone entry that should be directed to the POTS network or the secondary line network.
- [0010] As shown in Figure 2, the call processor 120 collects digits as dialed, and determines if the digits so far constitute a match of any number in the database of the box 100. If a total match occurs (e.g., the user has dialed all three digits of 911 in order), then the call processor 120 switches the outgoing call to the POTS interface 130 and re-dials the captured digits (thereby connecting the call to the desired service). The call processor can optionally temporarily block the return sound path to the user so that the user does not hear the digits being redial, which may otherwise confuse the user.
- [0011] If the call processor 120 determines that a total match has not yet occurred, then the call processor 120 determines if there are any remaining numbers in the database of numbers that might still be matched. For example, if the user has only dialed 9 so far, then the number 911 is still a possible match. In the case of such a partial match, control passes to the first step again to collect another digit.
- [0012] On the other hand, if no number exists in the database that could still be a possible match, the box 100 may safely direct the call to the secondary telephone line interface 140. In doing so, the call processor may still have to collect additional digits to have the complete number, but at the end of the dialing sequence, the call

processor can connect (e.g., via IP) to the remote call handler (e.g., a VoIP gateway that will complete the call).

[0013] The database of numbers may, in fact, be dynamically configurable. Utilizing communications services (e.g., IP), the remote call handler can contact the box 100 and identify numbers to be added or removed from the database. This may be helpful in environments where the remote call handler will eventually perform emergency services without the need for the POTS network, but where such service is not currently available. This would prevent all the boxes from having to be replaced or manually reconfigured in order to update the database 150. (The database could likewise be updated via the POTS interface 130 or via a local data connection (e.g., RS-232, Ethernet, wireless, keyboard or mouse). The database need not be a file-based database and may instead be any form of non-volatile memory.

[0014] Utilizing the box 100, the remote call handler may also be able to dynamically update which interface is used based on call prefixes. For example, if the remote call handler cannot route calls directed to a particular country, rather than forcing the user to remember that, the remote call handler would simply inform the box 100 that the database 150 should be updated to include the dialing prefix corresponding to that country (e.g., 01133 for calls to France from the US). In the same way, if the remote call handler was temporarily unable to provide services, then the database could be updated to direct all calls to the POTS interface 130.

[0015] The database 150 can also be directed to include call control information based on other conditions (e.g., the time of day). For example, the database may include a record which specifies that 911 services are to be directed to the POTS interface 130 from 5 PM until 9 AM. That is, the remote call handler will actually provide emergency services between 9AM and 5 PM. Similarly, the database 150 may include an entry that indicates that calls to France should be placed to the POTS interface 130 at certain hours.

[0016] The database 150 may also contain call control information that identifies whether, in the presence of an error in connecting to the remote call handler, the box 100 should switch to the POTS interface 130 and automatically redial. Since the box 100 includes the ability to buffer the digits dialed, the box can automatically redial the

number that did not complete.

[0017] The call processor 120 may also provide local called number translation. For example, the remote call handler may not be able to provide 800 services. Accordingly, the database would include an entry for numbers beginning with 800. However, based on the user's location, the database may also include a translation entry for the number 800-555-1212. For example, the database entry for that number indicates that the number can be translated to a non-800 number (e.g., 973-555-1212) that can be connected via the secondary interface 140. In this way, the database can override the normal use of the POTS interface 130 and increase the use of the secondary interface 140. (As shown above, the processing of Figure 2 looks for the longest matching entry in the database, and does not indicate a total match until all possible longer numbers have been checked.) Just as local number translation can be performed, the box 100 can perform number translation remotely with the help of the remote call processor. If the remote call processor gets a connection request that it cannot handle but which the user's POTS service could, the remote call handler can send back the dialing sequence that the box 100 should use over the POTS interface 130.

[0018] Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. For example, in the case of power loss, the box 100 may automatically switch to the POTS interface 130. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the present invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

Claims

- [c1] A system for routing a call between first and second telephone line interfaces depending on a service to be connected to, the system comprising:
a telephone digit detector for detecting and buffering a series of digits received from a telephone line connector;
a telephone number comparator for determining if the buffered series of digits matches a stored telephone number; and
a telephone line switch for directing an outgoing call to (1) the first telephone line interface if the telephone number comparator indicates that the buffered series of digits matches the stored telephone number and (2) the second telephone line interface if the telephone number comparator indicates that the buffered series of digits does not match any stored telephone number.
- [c2] The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an emergency number.
- [c3] The system as claimed in claim 2, wherein the emergency number comprises 911.
- [c4] The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an information number.
- [c5] The system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the information number comprises 411.
- [c6] The system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second telephone line interface comprises a Voice-over-IP interface.
- [c7] A method for routing a call between first and second telephone line interfaces depending on a service to be connected to, the method comprising:
detecting and buffering a series of digits received from a telephone line connector;
determining if the buffered series of digits matches a stored telephone number; and
directing an outgoing call to (1) the first telephone line interface if the buffered series of digits matches the stored telephone number and (2) the second

telephone line interface if the buffered series of digits does not match any stored telephone number.

- [c8] The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an emergency number.
- [c9] The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the emergency number comprises 911.
- [c10] The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the stored telephone number comprises an information number.
- [c11] The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the information number comprises 411.
- [c12] The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the second telephone line interface comprises a Voice-over-IP interface.

SECONDARY SUBSCRIBER LINE OVERRIDE SYSTEM AND METHOD

Abstract of Disclosure

A method and system of utilizing a secondary telephone line service, and in one embodiment encompasses analyzing a dialing sequence to convert from utilizing the secondary telephone line service to utilizing a primary telephone line service without the use of a manual override. By referencing a database of numbers, the present invention is able to determine if an outgoing service request is compatible with a preferred interface (e.g., the secondary interface), and, if not, to direct the outgoing service request to another interface (e.g., the primary interface, such as a POTS network).

Figures

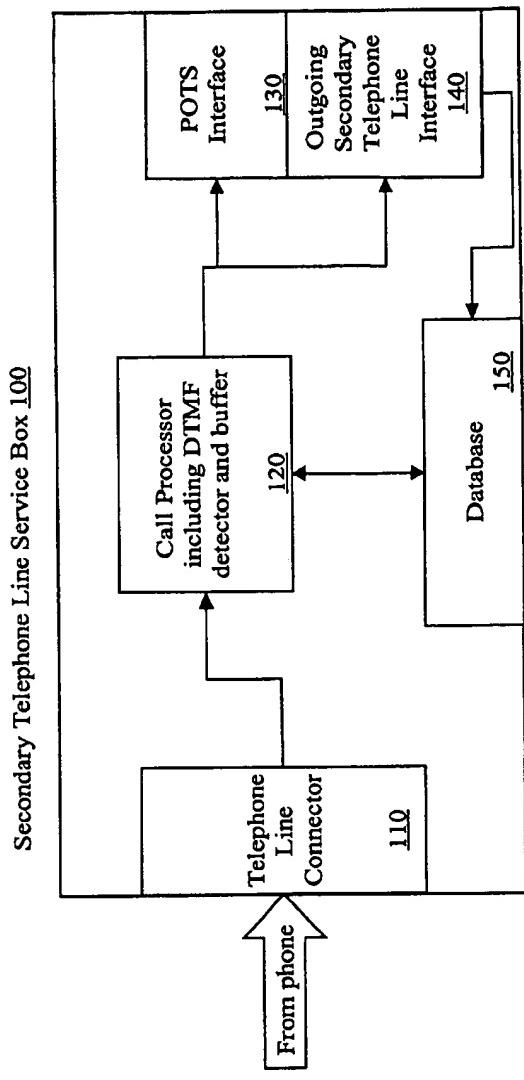


Figure 1

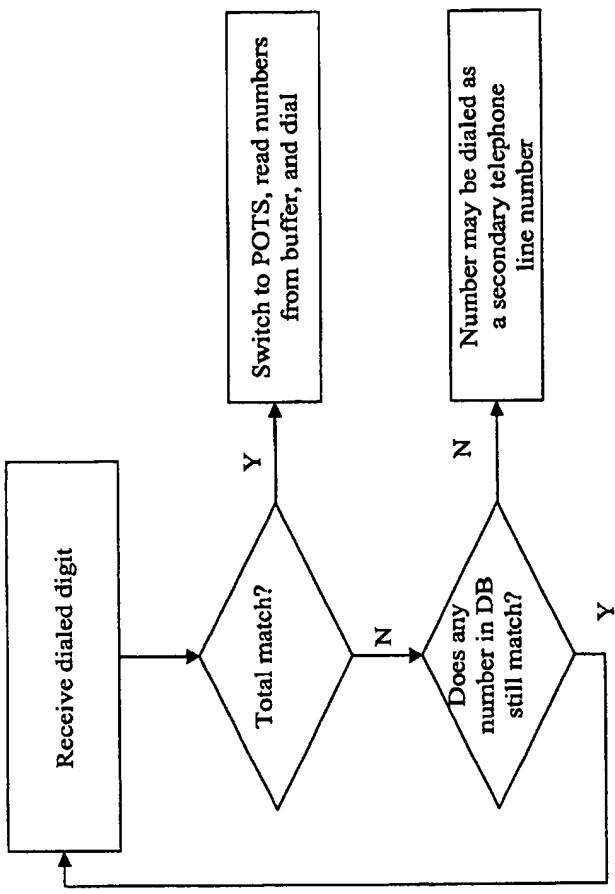


Figure 2